

from Brazos St. Jago—but they bring no news of an exciting nature.

The British sloop of war Rose, had arrived off the mouth of the river. Her commander (Perry) landed at Point Isabel with despatches for Gen. Taylor, but considering the roads to be impassable, he sent them on by a messenger, and went back to his ship.

The water in the Rio Grande has risen to such a height that Fort Brown is inundated. Major McKee is appointed quartermaster at Point Isabel in place of Major Thomas. Capt. Ogden is quartermaster at the mouth of the Rio Grande; Capt. Arnold at Barita.

Capt. Myers of the army, Capt. McKenzie and Lieut. Kelly, with 110 volunteers, all on the sick list, arrived here in the steamer Alabama, last evening.

Capt. Page, badly wounded in the battle of the 8th May, died on board the steamer Missouri at Cairo, on his way to Jefferson Barracks.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor:—I was much gratified in reading a communication in the Journal, paying what I conceived to be, a proper tribute of respect to the democracy of our young but talented fellow-citizen, THOMAS H. WILLIAMS. It has been said of him, that every pulsation of his heart beats in unison with the principles of the Democratic party. I had the pleasure of corresponding with him while a student at Wake Forest College, and can bear testimony, that, in 1840, he took a fearless, manly stand against the measures of the Whig party, in favor of Mr. Van Buren. I have known him well for upwards of eight years. I know his democracy is as genuine as that of any man living, and am fully satisfied that no man can be more attached to his party's welfare; and certainly none would go farther to maintain inviolate legislative trusts committed to him by his party, in the discharge of his duties in a representative capacity. I have heard him declaim before the people; and although fully aware of his extraordinary abilities, I was surprised to see him exhibit so much coolness and self-possession. He seems to deal in low, vulgar abuse, or in unbecoming language, so prevalent among many, while canvassing before the people for public trusts. Proud, high-minded and patriotic, he seems to stoop to political deception, or the arts of the demagogue, for there is not a sentiment that he utters, that he would not proclaim to the world. And yet, notwithstanding the certainty of the truths here set forth, there is a disposition manifested on the part of a few, who would be glad to become the recipients of public favor, to injure him. The false charges preferred against him, he met like a brave man, and scattered to the four winds of Heaven, in the presence of his accusers, hurling defiance and treating them as honorable men feel themselves bound to do. He met the expectations of his friends and of every man who was not blinded by prejudice—expressing an utter disregard for his false accusers. Sorry am I, that among those who oppose him as the representative of the Democratic party, are to be found such as seem not to have reflected upon the inconsistency, to say nothing of the impropriety, of their conduct, while professing devotion to the great principles of Democracy. That man, who professes to be a Democrat, and would not use his utmost endeavors to prevent a breach in his party and to preserve party organization, is unworthy the hallowed name of a Democrat. What, has it come to this! that the sacred principles of the democracy should be weakened in the slightest respect in New Hanover county, to gratify private spleen or the aspirations of any man? We know that portion of the democracy which oppose Mr. Williams, however respectable individually, will not appear at all worthy of notice on the political turf of New Hanover county. Such conduct will not be tolerated by those Democrats who are good end true; & with such our county abounds, who act upon this old maxim of the democracy—principles, not men. But worse than all, the supporters of Mr. Walker, or at least a great many of them, rendered themselves very conspicuous in the District Meetings which took place some short time before the meeting of the County Convention. Mr. Walker is the opposition candidate, for he opposes the regularly nominated candidates, and opposes all Conventional bodies; but believe me, Mr. Editor, his opposition is not of long standing, and I will prove it to your satisfaction and that of all other reasonable men. Mr. Walker made a speech at the Piney Woods District Meeting—voted for Delegates to the County Convention, and failed to receive the vote of his own District in said Convention. Previous to his speech making at Piney Woods, he solicited Mr. Williams to become a candidate; but as soon as he heard charges preferred against Mr. Williams he was no longer his friend; he deserted his standard, declared himself a candidate; thinking a favorable opportunity was presented for the success of those, to which class he belongs, who aspire without possessing one requisite qualification for the discharge of legislative duties. But the Democracy of New Hanover will teach such men that the private station is the post of honor and that they must content themselves at home until called into the public service, which will probably be some short time before the fulfillment of the prophecy of Miller.

The Chairman of the County Convention has placed himself in a very untenable position. He, too, opposes Mr. Williams, after sanctioning his nomination in the Convention. I understand he says he did not vote—his district was entitled to its strength—and the vote of his district was arranged before they went into Convention. Such arrangements are usually made by delegates from the same district. But be this as it may, if there was any thing in the proceedings of that Convention that the Chairman disapproved of, he was morally bound to withhold from its approbation, or to withdraw from the Convention; but his remaining, and receiving the thanks of the Convention for the discharge of his duty, and then opposing the nomination, has placed him in a dilemma from which he cannot extricate himself. I am surprised at him, for I know him to be a man of good sense, and I earnestly entreat him to reflect upon his position; and if for no other reason but that of consistency, to reverse his course. But sir, the opposition will be taught that their efforts to injure the political character of a Democrat whose principles cannot be justly questioned, cannot result in anything short of injury to themselves. Mr. Williams has been chosen by delegates from the people, and will be defended and supported by them; and his malicious and envious slanders may take this for granted, that though they have aimed the poisonous shaft at him, the true hearted democracy of New Hanover will ward off the blow.

A DEMOCRAT.

Rail Road.

NO. II.

Enough, we fancy, has been said in the many communications which, from various writers, have already been made public, to satisfy any candid mind, that, if Wilmington be cut off from the South, by the erection of this Rail Road through Raleigh and Fayetteville, the entire destruction of the Weldon Road, as a channel of communication, must be the immediate and inevitable result. It is the contemplation of a consequence so disastrous to Wilmington and the State, and which a successful issue of the late proceedings in Raleigh and Fayetteville, is so well calculated to produce, which led us, in our first number, to speak of their jealousy and opposition. We find it unnecessary now, to say more in proof of what has been termed "a most unfounded assertion," than to call the attention of the able individual who has made the remark, to the plain fact, that should these proceedings take effect, the consequences, we predict, have not been disputed. Had there been no Road already erected, nearly reaching to the South Carolina line, which would seem to be the most natural starting point for the continuation of the great national highway, we can well conceive how a proper regard for their own interests, should prompt the citizens of Raleigh and Fayetteville to supply the deficiency, and to continue on to the utmost point proposed. But every feeling of duty, of interest, and patriotism, should deter them from it now. What, will they say both can be supported? They will not, when they reflect that the efforts of the whole State joined in erecting a single connecting link, would scarcely be sufficient to invite the confidence of the capitalist! If it would be found so difficult to effect one, were we united, how far more impracticable will it be to effect either, when that energy which should be devoted to the best plan for the interest of all, is frittered away in petty endeavors to secure the benefit of single localities. Why go to the expense of a Rail Road over a section of country which is traversed by one already? Why peril the large amount of capital which the State and individuals have already invested in the same great enterprise? Why perpetuate a colonial subservience and dependence upon Charleston, when a seaport, identified with us in feelings, and interest, and position, stands ready on our own borders to supply the same wants, and her enterprising population calls for our succor? We hold it to be unwise and impolitic to look out of the State for that which our own industry can supply, and unpatriotic to build up another metropolis at the expense of our own. Surely Wilmington can have nothing to object to the fair claim to a proper pursuit of their own interests, which the *Observer* claims for the people of Fayetteville, but we take it that in this case their interests and ours are perfectly identified. The apparent obviousness of this position led us to infer that measures taken in opposition, proceeded from improper feeling. We now invite them, in the name of the common interest of all, and as the best way of attesting the absence of that feeling of which we complain, to contribute their countenance and support to the erection of the Road from this place.

Proceeding with the original plan of these letters, we will now attempt to show THE BENEFITS OF THE WELDON ROAD. In an examination of the sort proposed, the readiest and most accurate way of reaching the proper result, is that one which is almost immediately suggested, and we now come to enquire—1st. Through what counties does the Road pass? What proportion do their gross revenue and population bear to that of the State, and final y, whether, since the erection of the Road, any material increase has been observed in both, or either, from whence we may readily conjecture whether its extension through other counties would prove a source of benefit or injury. It will be seen on reference to the chart of the Weldon Road, that it crosses the State at its broadest point, and either passes directly through eight of its most important counties, or in their immediate vicinity. The Road was commenced in 1837, and opened, we believe, in 1840. Six years have elapsed since that period, and we now turn to the official returns of the Comptroller General, to ascertain in what degree the amount of revenue, (which, with the increased amount of population, form the surest test of the beneficial operation of any political measure,) will bear us out in an assumption made in the course of this examination.

In the year 1834, three years before the commencement of the Road, the joint population of Northampton, Halifax, Edgecombe, Nash, Wayne, Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, which, from their position, would seem most exposed to the influence of the Road, amounted at an estimate to about 88,238. By the census of 1840, it had reached 93,427, showing an increase of 5,188 in six years alone, which, without at all referring to the floating population of Wilmington, some 3 or 4000 more, exhibits a fair rate of 886 and a fraction, per annum. It is remarkable, and we wish it borne in mind by the reader before we enter into an examination of the best means of effecting the Road, that so large and unprecedented an increase of the population of these counties, unequalled in any others, and so great a rise in the value of property, amounting in some instances to nearly 300 per cent., was attended by no corresponding increase of revenue, other than might have been expected from the poll or capitation tax. The revenue from these counties, amounted, in the year 1834, to \$12,554 87, and in 1843, to no more than \$12,616 68—showing an increase of but \$62 21! This small amount, so remarkable when every one familiar with the value of property in the counties adjoining the Road, knows that in fact the net revenue should have been doubled at least, points to some deficiency in the tax law, which calls loudly for a remedy; and the examination we have given the subject, shows that the whole cause of the difficulty is nothing more than this: that the assessment of 1834, at the time when the pine lands of North Carolina could scarcely command a purchaser at any price: when scarcely a house or a single inhabitant relieved the dull and dreary monotony of travel through its long and interminable wastes, is precisely the same by which the value of property was ascertained in 1843, when a noble Road had gone into successful operation, daily carrying over its track hundreds of persons, in search of business or pleasure, freighted with rich cargoes, giving employment to numbers of hardy mechanics, and dispensing the blessings of stimulated industry to every section within its reach. Nor has this striking deficiency, in the present assessment, escaped the observation of the Public Treasurer. From the report of Mr. Wheeler for 1844, we take the following remarks: "That the lands of North Carolina are not correctly assessed, is evident, from the fact that, under the assessment of 1834, for State Tax of 1837, the lands of the State were valued at \$51,052,586, and actually paid a tax into the Treasury in 1837, of \$29,384 04, and since that period, several thousand acres have been entered as vacant lands and patented, as well as a large amount purchased at the Cherokee land sales; yet the present year the amount paid from this source amounts to only \$29,329 64, nearly the same as it was seven years ago, while the subject matter of the tax has by no means diminished, but on the contrary constantly increased." This whole matter will seem more remarkable when we remember the extraordinary rise in the value of property in the town of Wilmington alone, and reflect how much of her yearly revenue has been lost to the State, by the want of proper legislation, and the culpable neglect of her legislators.

(To be continued next week.)

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Amongst the recent appointments made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, we find the following:

William C. Betts, whose commission expired last month, re-appointed Deputy Post Master at Wilmington, North Carolina. Richard P. Ashe, of Texas, (a native of New Hanover county,) to be Assistant Surgeon.

We invite the attention of Merchants and others going to New York, to the advertisement of the Pearl Street House, in this day's paper.

SANTA ANNA.—Santa Anna has addressed a letter from his present residence, Havana, dated June 6th, to Gen. Vega, who it will be remembered was taken prisoner by our troops in the battle of the 9th of May, tendering to him the assistance of his (Santa Anna's) purse. He desires Gen. Vega to draw upon him for the amount of his and two other officers pay, assuring him that his drafts will be promptly honored. Well, we like to see liberality, especially when there is the absence of every other virtue.

Direct Tax to carry on the War.—Under this head, the New Orleans Tropic has an article recommending direct taxation as a means of raising funds to carry on the war with Mexico. It is recommended on the ground that the cost of the war will be more severely felt by that manner of taxation than by any other, or by the plan about to be adopted by Congress. Make the present administration into disrepute, is the desire of the Whigs. Direct taxation has always been considered the most invidious method of raising revenue; it is a plan long since given up. A great hue and cry is also made about the expenses of the war; on the authority of an assertion of Mr. Webster, which has been disproved, the Whigs have declared the expenses of the war to be \$500,000 per day; when on inquiry of the proper authorities, it is found that the expenses for a month are not much more than that. Quite a miscalculation.

Washington Republican.

Say and Said.—Mr B. did you say, or did you not say, what I said you said because C. said you said you never did say what I said you said. Now, if you did say that I did not say what I said you said, then what did you say?

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY EVENING, 3 O'CLOCK, P. M. GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY!

We have just time, through a postscript, to announce to our readers the glorious intelligence which we have received by the Washington mail of this afternoon. The Tariff Bill has passed the Senate! After being reported back from the Finance Committee, slightly amended, it was on Tuesday last passed to its third reading. It will now have to go back to the House for its concurrence. We regard it as safe. The vote stood 28 for and 27 against the Bill. More next week.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Capers, Mr. Robert S. Driver, to Miss Martha L. Floyd.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. S. R. Robbins, Merchant, to Mrs. Caroline McKay. In Duplin county, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., by Wm. H. Hansley, Esq., Mr. Thomas K. Torrens, to Mrs. Nancy Jane Caldwell.

Near Hillsboro', on the 14th inst., by the Rev. M. A. Curtis, Dr. Wm. Cain, to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of the Hon. John L. Bailey.

DIED.

At her residence, on the sound, in New Hanover county, on the 17th inst., Miss Margaret Howe, aged 86 years, daughter of Job Howe, a near relative of the American General Howe. The name of this branch of this respectable and ancient family has become extinct by her death. She was, while in life, a most affectionate and devoted aunt to a remnant—her sister's family. Exemplary through life, no dead, no tribute, her relatives may offer can add lustre to her character. God only can award her merit.—Communicated.

In Duplin county, on the 19th inst., Sophronia Victoria, aged 14 months, daughter of Mr. Wm. T. Newell, of this town.

In Hardman county, Tennessee, on the 18th of April, Saml A. Bunting, Esq., a native of Sampson county, N. C., in the 42nd year of his age.

In Havana, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Campbell, wife of Gen. R. B. Campbell, U. S. Consul at that place.

WANTED.—A "smart" active, intelligent youth, between 13 and 15 years of age, is wanted at this office. None need apply unless he can come well recommended.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

RACON—Hams,	7	a	8
Middlings,	7	a	7 1/2
Shoulders,	6 1/2	a	7
Hog round,	7	a	7 1/2
Western,	7	a	7 1/2
BEEF—Wax,	25	a	18
BUTTER,	14	a	12
BEF, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN,	60	a	70
" Meal,	75	a	80
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	6 1/4
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS,	30	a	33
Flour—Canal,	6 00	a	6 50
Fayetteville,	5 50	a	6 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	70	a	75
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	7	a	7 1/2
Western,	6 1/2	a	7
LINE, Thomaston,	92	a	9
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
River, Flooring boards,	9 00	a	9 50
wide, do.	6 00	a	0 00
Scantling,	4	a	4 00
Timber,	3 50	a	5 00
MOLASSES, W. I.	21	a	25
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
" 2,	7 50	a	8 50
" 3,	4 00	a	0
NAILS,	44	a	5
NAVAL STORES, Yellow, Turp. 1	90	a	0 00
Virgin dip, 2 1/2	25	a	2 30
hard, half price,			
Tar,	1 15	a	0
Pitch,	75	a	0
Rosin No. 1,	1 00	a	0
" 2,	60	a	0
" 3,	25	a	0 00
Sp. Turp.			26
OIL, Sperm,			1 00
PEASE, Ground,			—
Black eye,	80	a	90
Cow,			80
PORK,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14 00
Prime,			10 75
Fresh,			—
RICE,	3 37 1/2	a	0
rough, bush			—
SALT, Turkeys Island, bushel			45
Livestock, sack, none	1 12 1/2	a	1 15
SOAP,	4	a	5 1/2
SHINGLES, country,	2 00	a	2 50
contract,			4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	25	a	30
Gin,	23	a	25
Whiskey,	37 1/2	a	40
Apple Brandy,	12 1/2	a	25
STEEL,			—
STAVES, W. O. bbl. rough,	15	a	—
dressed, 7			8
R. O. Hhd. rough,	—	a	—
dressed,	00	a	10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7 1/2	a	8
New Orleans,	6 1/2	a	7 1/2
loaf	13	a	14
TALLOW,	7	a	7 1/2
TORRACCO, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
VANILLA,	20	a	22
WINE, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1	pr. ct. prem
" New York,	1	"
" Boston,	1	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 25 a 00 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl.	
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred	
Cotton, 90c. per bale.	
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.	
Tobacco, \$3 00 per hoghead.	
Lumber, \$4 a \$6 00 per m.	

To Philadelphia.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 00c. Lumber \$5.

Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.

To Baltimore.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 30 a 33c. Lumber \$4 1/2.

Cotton, \$1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.

To Boston.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—July 30.

NAVAL STORES.—The supplies arrive in small parcels, and consequently the stock has not been allowed to accumulate on hand. This has, we think, caused prices to advance. Since our last Thursday's review, the raw material has been selling at advanced rates. We quote for sales made yesterday evening at \$2 25 a \$2 30, and \$2 30 for sales this morning for Virgin Dip; Yellow \$1 90, with an upward tendency. But we would remark that but very little confidence can yet be established as to the certainty of a further advance. We have heard of a few sales of Spirits Turpentine, at 26c.—an improvement. Tar—Arrive small—the article in request at quotations.

LUMBER & TIMBER.—The stock on hand is large, and holders have given way to millers' terms, and a considerable quantity have changed hands at quotations.

CORN.—No arrivals since our last report. Quotations nominal.

BACON.—The market continues well supplied, and prices have no tendency to improve.

Generally, the market is well supplied with country produce, and business dull.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—July 30.

Corn has declined, it is now dull at 70c. New Flour \$5 to \$5 1/4. A large arrival by schooner via Wilmington, from Gates county, consisting of upwards of 25,000 lbs. Bacon and 50 kegs Lard, and has sold in part, Bacon at 7c. and Lard at 9c. No sales of Cotton to report. A decline in Beeswax, and Glycerine. Wheat 85 to 90 cts. No change in Groceries.

CHARLESTON MARKET.—July 25.

Rice.—The transactions of the week have reached a high of 1,800 bbls fresh beat, at extremes from \$3 a \$3 5-16, the bulk at from \$2 1/2 a \$3, about 250 old at from \$2 1/4 a \$2 1/2.

North Carolinian.

Rough Rice.—Of 6400 bushels received, 4400 have been sent to the mills, and 1700 bushels sold at 79 cts.

Grain.—There have been no arrivals during the past week, either of Corn, Oats or Peas. A cargo of 2,000 bushels Md. Oats, remaining on hand from the week previous, we understood to have been sold in the neighborhood of 32c.

Bacon and Lard.—We have no actual change to note in prices of the former article, and rather a fair demand for Shoulders and Sides—with some scarcity of a real prime article. Hams are more plentiful and consequently less salable, particularly if any wise inferior. Lard remains very dull and unsaleable.

NEW YORK MARKET.—July 25.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, \$ 2 50 a do Newbern, " 2 50 a 31 Spirits Turpentine, 1 63 1/2 a 1 87 1/2 Tar, 3 25 a 3 75 Rice, per cwt.

Naval Stores.—There has been a sale of 511 bbls Newbern Turpentine on private terms, but supposed something under \$2 50 per 280 lbs; the arrivals continue unusually light for the season. Spirits Turpentine has sold to a considerable extent since our last, (mostly from the wharf) at 29, 29 1/2 and up to 30 cts, cash; but at the latter price the article is not so quick, and some lots are being stored. Common Rosin continues scarce, and we advance our quotations to 60 a 65 cents, with sales of 500 bbls. Newbern at 60, delivered; and 250 White Wilmington at \$1 87 1/2 per bbl. For Tar, the demand is confined to the wants for home consumption.

Rice.—As regards prices, we notice but little change since our last week's report. The transactions of the week amount to 523 tierces, at \$3 25 a \$3 56 1/4, cash, and with the exception of about 150 tierces, were all made for home use.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL STREET HOUSE.

88 Pearl St., New York.

THIS SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT erected for the special accommodation of MERCHANTS, in the very centre of the most populous business district of the city, has passed into the hands of the undersigned, who have been engaged during the last two months in making such additions and improvements as the former condition of the house seemed to demand. To those who have hitherto extended their patronage to this Hotel, it must be obvious that, in some particulars, the management was susceptible of improvement; and without entering into details, they will simply state that where such was necessary, neither expense nor labor has been spared.

The Dinner hour has been changed from 2 to 1 o'clock—a Dinner is also served at 3 o'clock in the Ladies Ordinary.

With the most careful attention to the comfort of visitors in every department of the house, the Proprietor hopes to receive and respectfully solicit a liberal patronage.

N. B. A Coach will be found at the principal Steamboat Piers to convey passengers to and from the Hotel.

SAMUEL C. BISHOP, WILLIAM F. LEONARD.

New York, July 31, 1846 46-1m

Saddle, Harness & Trunk MANUFACTORY.

Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Porter & Blake, and immediately opposite the Chronicle Office, where he is now opening a complete assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Martingales, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Collars, Whips, Spurs, Bits, &c. &c. &c.

all of which will be warranted of good manufacture and materials, and will be sold low for CASH.

Having long experience in the above business, he flatters himself that he will be able to render full satisfaction to those who may be disposed to patronize him.

It is his intention to keep no BOOKS, but to adopt the CASH SYSTEM, by which means he will be able to furnish articles much cheaper than they have heretofore been bought in this market.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

July 31, 1846 46-1y

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D., 1846.

John MacRae, vs. Jonathan M. Taylor.

Original attachment:—summoned as garnishees the following persons, viz: Bishop & Jones, Wm. Cooke, Thomas H. Field, Benjamin Hallett, & Wm. E. Cornell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, reply and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand:

Teste, L. H. MARSELLER, CTK. July 31, 1846 [Pr. fee, \$5 62 1/2.] 46-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D., 1846.

Robert G. Rankin, vs. Croton Mutual Insurance Company, Mulock, and John Hall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, reply and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand:

Teste, L. H. MARSELLER, CTK. July 31, 1846 [Pr. fee, \$5 62 1/2.] 46-6t

Cash for Beef.

THE undersigned begs leave to notify his customers, that owing to the small per centage which he receives on his purchases, that he is forced to adopt the cash system or charge one per cent. for booking on all purchases made at his stall.

JOHN D. SMAW. 46-3t

July 10, 1846.

County Candidates.

We are authorized to announce the following Democratic ticket for Onslow county:

FOR THE SENATE—William Ferrand. FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—Harvey Cox. FOR SHERIFF—W. D. Humphrey.